

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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about 1,700 troops were observed in Hoeyang (127-37, 38-42), Hongwon. They were identified from a signboard in Hoeyang bearing this designation. They were armed with 27 50mm trench mortars, 14 82mm trench mortars, and an unknown quantity of Model 38 rifles. About two and a half miles south of Hoeyang, 30 Chinese and North Korean troops were seen walking toward the camp. All wore North Korean Army cotton-padded uniforms and black cotton-padded cloth shoes with rubber soles. North Korean soldiers each carried three pounds of white rice, and Chinese troops carried corn-flour bread.

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23 North Korean officers and eight Chinese officers were observed descending Paekyok-san (127-32, 38-35), west of Changdo-myon (127-31, 38-30) and about five miles south of Hoeyang. All were armed with pistols.

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these troops had attended an importance conference. About 3000 Chinese and North Korean troops were said to be on Paekyok-san.

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12 trucks, each loaded with 50 sacks of rice, and 30 ox-carts, each loaded with eight sacks of rice, traveled toward Paekyok-san. It is rumored that the unit will soon go into combat in the Hongchon (125-42, 38-44) area.

approximately 3000 troops under Colonel KIM Yang-ch'un (金陽春) were at Pukpang-san, in Changdo (approximately 126-47, 38-00). They were armed with 18 45mm anti-tank guns, 16 82mm trench mortars, 26 50mm trench mortars, and an unknown quantity of M-1's and carbines. In addition they had 21 trucks which were camouflaged under trees on the mountain. They were using tunnels in the mountain as barracks. At the entrance to one tunnel there was a wooden sign which read from Paektu-san (Kanggye)"(126-43, 39-25).

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1,500 troops of the North Korean army, armed with 13 76mm field artillery guns, 8 45mm anti-tank guns, and an unknown number of M-1's, carbines, and Model 38 rifles, and equipped with 16 trucks, seven jeeps, 21 horse carts, and 36 horses, were observed in the town of Changdo.

3,500 troops, 1,500 of whom were Chinese, were observed in the Changdo mine area. They were armed with 11 76mm field artillery guns, 8 76mm

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CLASSIFICATION

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anti-aircraft guns, 16 45mm anti-tank guns, 14 82mm trench mortars, 12 70mm trench mortars, and an unknown number of Model 99 rifles, M-1's, and other small arms. Their transportation equipment consisted of 53 trucks, 28 horse-carts, and 59 horses. They were using the mine tunnels as barracks. The unit was definitely identified [redacted] and was said to have moved into the 50X1-HUM area [redacted] about 7,000 Chinese troops were said to have been stationed here before moving southward to the front.

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Two signs were observed on a telegraph pole at Kyongpa-ri (127-38, 38-25), Kumsong-myon, Kanhwa County, as follows:

(pointing eastward)

Odac-san
Halla-san

The following sign was written on a white wall with an arrow pointing toward Kanhwa:

Amnok-Kang

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about 6000 troops, 500 of whom were North Korean and the rest Chinese, were seen in Yongyang-ni (127-30, 38-17), Wontong-myon, Kanhwa County, moving southward. They were armed with three 76mm field artillery guns, six 45mm anti-tank guns, and 20 water-cooled light machine guns.

[redacted] and had been in Yongyang-ni for about 20 days. [redacted] received a receipt signed with the personal chop of SUN Po-wen (孫伯文) and marked [redacted]

about 300 Chinese troops were observed in civilian houses in Pangyong-ni (127-40, 38-24), Wontong-myon, Kanhwa. [redacted] they were digging air raid shelters in nearby mountains. On the same day 50 oxen were taken from the village to a place about five miles north to pull artillery guns.

from 5,000 to 8,000 Chinese were seen along both sides of the road from Nodong-ni (127-40, 38-20), Wontong-myon, southward for about four miles. Eight water-cooled light machine guns were seen along the roadside. There was a wooden sign on a poplar tree just at the approach to a six-yard bridge* on the road from the north in Nodong-ni (127-40, 38-11), Sangso-myon, Hwachon County, which read "Entrance to the Command Post [redacted] and pointed to the right.

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five camouflaged trucks were observed at Chupa-ri **, Hwachon County. [redacted] 3,000 Chinese and North Korean troops armed with rifles and 30 trucks loaded with rice sacks and gasoline drums moved southward through Chupa-ri.

On 4 February, four American and nine South Korean prisoners of war were observed at the main gate of Sosang-ni, about five miles north of Chunchon (127-44, 37-53). On the night of 4 February, approximately 500 mounted Chinese troops pulling five field artillery guns moved through Pukpang-myon (127-52, 37-46) southward.

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14. [redacted] about 3,000 Chinese troops were in Hongchon [redacted]
 Chinese troops have been moving southward and North Korean troops northward.
 [redacted] North Korean and Chinese forces
 intend to abandon Hongchon to UN forces and then trap them by moving southward
 through Naecheon-ni (127-30, 37-18) and Pungam-ni (128-12, 37-42). Large num-
 bers of Chinese troops in Hongchon were [redacted] asking local resi-
 dents, using a piece of paper on which was written Naecheon-ni and Pungam-ni.
 In addition, Chinese troops were [redacted] moving toward Naecheon-ni and Pungam-ni.
 with about 20 trench mortars and 20 water-cooled light machine guns. A sign in
 Hongchon reads "Information Office, Regrouping Center for the 2 Corps." 50X1-HUM

15. Opinion was current that food supplies in North Korea would not last beyond 1
 Mo. [redacted] efforts are being made to purchase
 food from Manchuria, but because of the difficulties of transportation, this 50X1-HUM
 plan will not be easy to carry out. Most of the remaining food is being trans-
 ported into the mountains by North Korean and Chinese troops with ox and horse-
 carts mobilized from neighboring villages. North Korean and Chinese troops are
 also going into civilian homes and demanding food, and as a result people are
 fleeing. The Korean troops get a maximum five-day ration of around three pounds
 of rice; Chinese troops eat corn-flour bread.

* [redacted] Comment. It was not indicated whether this was the length or the
 width. 50X1-HUM

** [redacted] Comment. It is believed that Chupa-ryong (approximately 127-40, 38-16)
 in Hwachon County is intended rather than Chupa-ri in Kunhwa County. 50X1-HUM

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